KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY

SMITH AND BICKLEY.

PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

☞ THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

FRESH GOODS.

THOSE who may please to call at the GRAIN & FLOUR STORE, Mulberry street, leading out to Paris, second door above the Jail, will find a well chosen and pretty general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suited to the present Season,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths	Country Cott. Cloths
Cassimers,	Coarse Muslins,
Coatings,	Callicoes,
Flannels,	Shirtings,
Blankets	Dimities
Swansdown	White and Colored
Toilnetts	Cambric Muslins
Manchester Cords	Lenoes &c.
Velvets	Black Crapes
Marseilles	Black and Plaid Silk
Bombazetts	White & Black Lace
Black & Grey Worsted Hose	Ribbands
Black & white Silk do	Artificial Flowers
Cotton do.	Black, Check & Fancy Silk Hkfs.
Buckskin and Beaver Gloves	Maddrass do.
Ladies' Long & Short Kid do.	Check Cambric do.
Ladies' Black and White Silk do.	Plain, white & fancy do.
Silk Shawls	Chintz Shawls
Linen & Cott. Checks &c, &c.	Common Cotton do.
Crockery Ware	Coffee
Glass do.	Chockolate
Hard do.	Loaf, Lump and Orleans' Sugars
Tin do.	Pepper
Men's & Boys' Fur & Wool Hats	Alspice
Women's, Men's and Children's Morocco Shoes	Ginger
Men's coarse Shoes	Cinnamon
Fine do.	Cloves
Children's Coarse do	Mace
Port, Madeira and Sherry Wines,	Nutmegs
Brandy	Raisins
Rum	Powder
Peach Brandy	Shot
Gin	Lead
Cherry Bounce	Gun Flints
Blackberry Cordial	Shad
Cherry do.	Mackerel
Anise do.	Herring
Mint do.	Salt
Whiskey	Logwood
Cider-royal	Crowly Steel
Vinegar	Castings
Orleans' Molasses	Rice
Gunpowder & Young Hyson Teas	Ropes assorted
	Brushes
	Lamp Black in lb. papers
	Tobacco
	School Books
	Writing Paper
	Slates &c. &c.

Which will be sold at a very small advance for cash, or that which will suit just as well, viz: Wheat, old Corn, Oats, Flour, Cornmeal, Whiskey, Salt, Linsey, Linen, Flax, Feathers, Butter, Tallow, Hog's Fat, &c.

Lexington, Nov 22, 1813. 48

Apprentices

TO THE BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber wishes to take two or three active Lads as apprentices to the Book-binding business.

WILLIAM ESSEX

Nov. 23, 1813. 47-tf

Merchant Tailor Establishment.

OWENS & COYLE respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received from Philadelphia, a choice selection of Cloths, Casimers, Stockinetts, fancy Vestings, and a general assortment of articles in their line of business, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Their business will be carried on in all its branches under the firm of

OWENS & COYLE,

Next door to the Kentucky Insurance Office

Lexington, Dec. 16th, 1813. 1--tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR COCHRAN has removed his residence from his late habitation to the house recently built by Mr. Samuel Redd, on Limestone street, a few doors from Mr Postlethwait's Inn, nearly opposite the Jail and in view of the Hotel, where he will continue to practice PHYSIC, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY, in all such cases as may be entrusted to his care in town and in the adjacent country. Having commenced a partnership with *Doctor James Overton*, either of them may be consulted at any time at their shop, in the lower story of the above described dwelling. Doctors Cochran and Overton pledge themselves to bestow their undivided attention upon the duties of their profession, and to make it as serviceable to society as its nature and their best exertions can produce.

Dec. 28, 1813. 1--tf

Notice.

I HAVE removed my CABINET-MAKING SHOP, from my former stand, opposite to Wm. Miller's in Winchester on Main-street; where I intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches; and am inhopes of continuing my share of the public patronage.

GEORGE KENADY.

Winchester, Jan. 3, 1814. 1-4t*

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Lexington Post-Office, Ky. on the 31st of Dec. 1813, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A

Allen Capt. Wm. O.
Albright John
Agnew Ann
Alexander Aaron
Allen James
Atchley Daniel
Andrews Jeremiah 2
Armstrong Saml.
Alexander John
Ancell Wm
Allingham Geo.
Allen Elisha jr.
Aubrey Henry
Anderson James
Alexander Robert
Ayres John
Allen Richardson 2
Abernathy Blackston 2
Allen Robert
Allen William
Ayres Samuel

B

Blythe Samuel
Butler Richard P.
Blan John
Buckner Elizabeth G. 4
Bishop Robert H. 2
Burns Dennis
Brashear Resin
Banton Mr.
Bradford John 2
Bud Abraham senr.
Butler Lt. Col. Anty 2
Bowes Joseph
Bowman Abraham jr. 5
Brooke John Tho.
Berryman Richard
Buchanan Elizabeth 2
Bowels Elizabeth
Bell John F.
Boswell Joseph
Bell William
Barr Robert S. jr.
Bane William
Baldwin Daniel
Baker William
Brand James W. 6
Bayne John
Bryan Daniel
Bishop Joseph
Bryan John 2
Beck Aquilla
Blackwell Robert
Barkley Patsey 2
Bush John
Blackburn Thomas
Bain Patterson 2
Boaz John
Booth William
Burch Stapleton C.
Boon Squire
Bryan Elizabeth
Bland John
Barker John jr.
Beall Middleton
Burton Reubin
Brownlee John
Bramston Jacob
Burnan John or Henry
Bissell Isaac
Bayler Humphrey
Boyse William
Burrows Nathaniel
Brown Mrs. Eliza W.
Butler Richard
Burk William 2
Black James R.
Bell John
Brown Sam. M.
Barr Robert R.
Beard William
Barbee Ira
Boon William 2
Badgely David Aaron
Brown Thomas
Bullock Edmond
Boyer Jacob
Brashear Walter 2
Bainbridge Daviess
Beamish George
Blythe Samuel
Bowlin William
Bell Sally & Hannah
Beatty James 2
Benjamin Larkin
Bleaksley Mr.
Boggs William
Booth James
Buchanan Ann
Bledsoe Jesse
Bailey Abner 3
Boswell Bushrod
Bramblett Ambrose S.
Bowman John
Bainbridge Absalom
Blattenberry Jacob
Blackstone capt.
Berry Benjamin
Barbee Natha.
Bronstone Thos.
Bomberger Michael
Brooke Richard 2
Brawner Thomas
Berryman Samuel
Bran Daniel
Belt Lee
Baldwin David M.
Bodley Thomas
Berry William T.
Brown John
Boggs Robert
Ballard William
Ball George
Benning Perkins
Bullock Martha P.
Bush Ambrose
Berrens Wm.

C

Cloud Caleb W. 2
Clarke George
Carter John 2
Curambough Wm. W.
Cummings J. M.
Collins Ailsey 2
Chowning Charles sen.
Campbell William
Caughey John
Clarke Thomas
Clarke Robert
Crocket Rachel
Chambers Robert
Crisman James
Cummins Alexander
Cromwell Vincent
Carlton James
Clemens Ezekiel
Collins Z.
Campbell Archibald
Carman John
Christian Sally W.
Cobbs David
Cunningham John T.
Chambers Rowland
Clawson Lewis
Cromwell Jane
Campbell Isabella
Cruther Henry
Cassel Jacob
Chapman William
Carins Edward
Chenault Mr.
Cook Valentine
Carter Goodloe
Cylas Patsey
Craig William
Clark Enoch
Clench Barnet
Chambers James & co.
Coons John
Cumley Charles
Coldwell John
Craig James
Clark John 2
Clark Joseph
Casey Joel F.
Clark William
Chambers Rowland
Craven Armon & Elisha
Clouds Pitman
Cooper Spencer
Crane O. D.
Cipriani Mr.

D

Devore Samuel 3
Duncan William
Dunn John 2
Dennes Winnefred 2
Derrough & Evans
Dewees Farmer
Dewhurst George
Dyer Samuel
Davenport Samuel jr.
Davis William B
Degrange Mr.
Dulin Thadeus
Daily John
Dickerson Mr.
Dennis Winfred
Decker Jacob
Davis Natha.
Day Elizabeth
Dishman John
Davis James E.
Dickerson John
Dove James

E

Eades James
Edmondson Clack R.
Evans Nathaniel
Ellis Littleberry
Elmore John A.
Eastland Maria P.
Everett John

F

Fortson William
Fisher William
Fritzlir John 2
Foy John
Frazier George 2
Frazier Joseph 2
Fortson Richard
Farrow Asa
Farnham John H.
Foulley Nenly
Flournoy Matthias
Furgerson Bryant
Fox Cophas J.
Foster George 2
Fear Senah
Farrow Amos
Frazier James
Fulton George W.
Fauntleroy W. M.
Fink John
Fox Ezra
Flournoy Emily
Frazier Robert
Fisher Mary
Fleming William

G

Garnand Thomas
Gaugh Michael
Gains Francis L. 2
Grady William
Griffith Isaac 6
Gray George
Gray James R.
Given Dickson
Gilpin Ralph
Gemand Thomas
Gaunt William
Gray George
Gist Nathaniel
Graham Aaron
Garnett William A.
Goodonough Isaiah 3
Griffin Elizabeth
Gillock Samuel
Gregg Samuel sen.
Grimes Charles
Goor John
Gatewood Ann
Goodloe John
Garber Sarah L.
Gaines Sally
Gorin Henry
Grinstead Leonard
Gourdon F. E. jr.
Gayle William
Gaunt Anthony
Griffin Francis
Graupner Mr.
Grimes John
Gibbons Sarah Ann

H

Hydle George or Wm.
Hutchinson Levi
Hamilton William
Haggard Rice 2
Hodge Alexander
Hicks John
Hawes Clary
Harris James
Haggard Nancey
Holloway Thomas
Hixon Jacob
Hurst William jr.
Hagarty John
Harrison Robert C.
Holmes John A.
Houston Robert
Hutcheson James 2
Hodges Polly
Hodges Daniel
Hooper William 2
Holmes Hugh 2
Hoagland Solomon S.
Hollembeck Harry
Hawkins Joseph C 2
Humrichouse John
Humphreys Elizabeth
Hurst Elizabeth 3
Harrison Susan 2
Harrison Joseph C. R
Herndon George S.
Harrison Carter H 2
Hull Mrs.
Hickey Thomas
Hickman Lt James
Henry John 2
Hammond Asa
Hanks William
Harpham Hugh
Harris John 2
Holmes Robert
Hall Joshua
Hughes Sarah S.
Henry William
Hogan Lewis 2
Humphreys Joshua
Harris George W.
Herndon Catharine
Haydell William
Harris Franky C.
Holloway George
Higgins Robert 2
Holmes Mary A.
Higgins John S.
Hove Jacob
Hunt John
Hamilton John
Hamilton Mary
Huston David
Holsted Daniel
Hamilton Robert
Haggen W.
Higbee Joseph
Henderson John
Hicks James
Hook John
Hampton George
Hickman James L.
Hart Polly
Humphreys Nancy
Hawkins William
Harris Richard
Hagan Wilfred
Humphreys Charles 2
Huston Joseph
Hayes William
Holmes Hannah
Harris Claiborne
Hersman Mathias
Hogshead James D.
Higgins William
Herons James

I J

Johnson Anne
Inskeep Joseph 2
Johnson John G. sen.
Jett Thomas
Irvin Catharine 2
Innes Henry E.
Jones Y.
Jones B.
Johnson James
Jones Samuel
Johnson Anna
Jouitt captain John 2
Judd Nelson
Jones Wm.
Irby John
Jones John
January Andrew M.

K

Kidd Walker
Kannady Joseph
Kirchevall John
Kirk David
Kincaid Robert
Kenney Jane
Korwright George
Kearnes James
Kelley James

L

Levett A. P.
Lewis Sarah
Love George
Lee John H.
Lurned Charles
Luckie Jane
Lockridge William
Long Elijah
Le Grand Peter
Long Polly
Laws Emily
Long John W. 2
Long Elisha 2
Lyter Henry
Lewis Romeo
Loyd William
Lewis Hannah
Long Nicholas
Lillard Benjamin
Lewis & Smith
Lanney Thomas
Laudeman Jacob
Land Joseph
Long Robert
Long William
Locklin (Tailor)

M

Monday William 2
McKinley John
Meriweather Judith
Mills Abigail
Moore John F.
Martel Monsiuer 2
M'Dowell John 2
M'Clure Andrew 3
Meglone Mary
M'Millan John 3
Mason Peter
M'Dowell Samuel S.
Mayresback Charles
Muer Essly
Meginnes Thomas
M'Murry Prudence
Major John
Mills Charles
Muldrow Hugh
Murray Joseph
M'Guire Patrick
M'Meekins James
Mount Spring
M'Lean Robert D
Megowan Capt. S. W.
Manuel Catharine
M'Coly Neill
M'Connell John
Moore James
M'Dowell William
Morton Mr.
Mallret Denice
Morrow Christopher
Morehead James
Magoffin B.
M'Chesny John 2
Moore James
M'Daniel Henry
Metcalf William
M'Lemore Wright 2
M'Lemore John 2
M'Coy Joseph
Musgrove Coth
Marsh Charles
Madison Lucy
Miflen Solomon 2
Monroe John
Mewhiny Thomas
M'Iver John
Markley John A.
Moon Ann
Messick Margaret
Monday Lucy
Moran Peter
Murphey Michael
Moore Rev. James
Moore Mary O.
Moon Thomas R.
Murphey Ann
M'Clarian John
Morgan Thoms S.
M'January Andrew
Myers Jacob
Merrell John M.
M'Daniel Mary
Maxwell John
M'Intosh Danl.
Monroe Mrs.
Monroe John
Mahan Peter
M'Call John
M'Call William H.
Morgan Sarah
M'Kee Archibald
M'Call Thomas
Maxwell Lt. James
Morrison major John
Montgomery David
Murdock Elizabeth
Matson Thomas 2
Morton Charles S.
Mayhugh L.
M'Cartie James
Medlson John
M'Kee James
Morell Abm.
M'Intire Lt. John
Montgomery Elizabeth
M'Lemore Mr.
Miller Nicholas
Munroe Doct.
M'Call John
Moore Samuel
M'Calla John
Mills Stephen
M'Daniel Mary
M'Coy James
M'Mahan Rev. Wm.
Montgomery Alex
M'Chord James
Merridy Richard
M'Ilvain Archibald
Mecarty Justin B.
Morton (Sheriff) 2

N

Neal Hugh
Nicholas John N.
Nicholas Nelson
Nutter James
Nixon George
Norman Holt
Neel Robert

O

O'Neil Robert
Offutt Warren
Orren Joseph
Oneal Theodorus
Oxley Joseph

P

Penn Shadrach 6
Parrish Timmothy
Poage John D. 2
Pickett James
Pemberton Aggy
Prather Waller
Pew Johnathan
Pickett James
Prator John 2
Pilcher James
Prise John M.
Preston Francis
Perkins George
Percifull David M.
Peek Mathew
Price Samuel
Patterson Andrew 2
Preston James M.
Patterson John
Prewet Vaulalgr
Parker John
Patrick Charles
Perkins Garrett
Poindexter John
Price David W
Price capt. Charles
Price Elizabeth
Prewitt Robert
Pendry Eli
Perkins George 2
Price Andrew F.
Perkins Garrett
Printra James
Price C.
Parker Clarrissa
Piner Judith
Puiseur Mr. Jr.
Patrick Charles
Poage Elijah
Parker Robert 2
Reese Thomas
Roberts Emanuel 3
Roger James 2
Redman Charles B.
Richardson John
Rogers John
Rober Jocob 2
Romine Elias
Russell col. Wm. 2
Rucker Joshua 2
Robertson Arthur
Roman William
Ryon John B
Robinson William
Richardson Nancy
Reed James
Ruth Samuel
Robnett John
Robinson David
Ream Joseph
Rutherford Joseph
Root Charles C. 2
Redd George W.
Respress Machan
Richards Smith
Randall John
Roberts William 3
Rosel Eli
Robert Robert I. I.
Ripley Daniel B.
Richardson Martha L.
Robror Edward

S.

Smith Daniel 2
Smith Margarett
Streshly Thomas 2
Spark Mutius S.
Smith James
Scrivoner John
Skidmore Paul 2
Sampson James
Short Peyton 4
Sharp Samuel K.
Savory John
Smith John M
Satterwhite William
Shaw William
Stockton capt. Geo.
Shelby maj. Jas. 2
South col. Benjamin
Smith Alexander
Sagerson Sally
Steel capt. Samuel
Smith Julian
Shipp Laban
Stevenson Thomas
Stone George
Scholas John
Stephen Elizabeth
Smith John 2
Safford Darius
Swing Stephen
Stevenson David
Street Elizabeth M.
Singleton Edward
Shelton Collin
Stont Samuel W.
Scott James
Stone Jacob
Smith Enoch M.
Spicor Leonard
Smith David
Stephens John
Smith Francis

T

Talbott Charlotte S.
Taylor Betsey I.
Taylor George 3
Tompkins Jane
Towles Joseph
Tate George
Talbott John C. 2
Todd William S.
Taylor John M.
Tisdale Henry
Triplett James
Turner Nelson
Tague James
Towler Joseph
Torning David
Todd Mary
Taylor Richard
Turner John
Troutman Peter
Taylor Easther 3
Trimble Wm. A.
Turnham Elizabeth
Tephers John
Thompson Clifton
Thrift Charles
Timstall Mrs.
Tilton Robert
Trout Vendel
Turner Edward
Taylor Joshua
Teague James

V

Vigus Charles
Vance Joseph W. 2
Vanpelt Samuel
Vance Samuel 4
Vanlandingham Geo.
Villers George

W

Williams Arche
White Matthew
Wilson R.
Wood Benjamin
Wilmon Cornelious
Wine Abraham
Welch John
Wilson Rebecca
Wilson James D.
Wells Isaac
White Joseph
Warren Thomas
Welch Elizabeth
Wooley John
Welch Jane
Worsley Wm. W. 2
Wilmot Robert H. 2
White John
Wilson Chester
Wallace Robert
White Joseph
Winn B. B.
Welch Thomas
Wilson Uel. 2
Wallace Caleb
Watson William
Withers Francis 3
Winn Daniel
Weithers James
Wallace Mrs.
Whip Martin
Warfield R. T.
Winn Nathaniel
Warren Isaac
Warters Bladin
Walliams Daniel L.
Webb Lucy R.
Wilson Chester
Wilson James
Ward Daniel
Williams John
Wrigley Miles
Walker Alexander
Webber Hester
Wright John
Wood William
Welman C.
Woods Robert
Wright Petis R.
Watts Colo.
Woodford Thomas C.
Wash James
Witherspoon Doct.

Y

Young Lawrence
Yranes John
Young George
Yeiser E.
Yoak Elias

JOHN FOWLER, P. M.

TAKEN up by Wm. Atcheson, in Fayette county, a sorrel horse, about 14½ hands high, about 8 years old, near hind foot white, a small blaze Appraised before me this 12th day of October 1813, to $ 30.

2 SAMUEL BLAIR, J. P. F. C.

Best Superfine Flour

FOR SALE,

At the GRAIN & FLOUR STORE, on Mulbury-street; by the smallor barrel. 1-tf

Army Blanks

For Sale at this Office.

MILITIA DISCIPLINE.

The following is one of the documents accompanying the governor's communication to the legislature of Georgia, at the commencement of the session:

Executive Department, Georgia, Milledgeville, 1st November, 1813.

A proposition for improving the present plan of instructing the militia of the state in military discipline.

Since the termination of the war of the revolution, the mode of instructing our militia in militray discipline has been nearly the same to the present day; and it is evident to every person who has lived in the state during that period, that their condition in point of military knowledge has not improved. The reason is obvious. Our law directs that the companies, battalions and regiments, shall each muster twice in one year, and at one of the regimental musters it is made the duty of the adjutant general to attend and instruct the officers and men. At those musters the men are ordered to be on parade at 11 o'clock A. M. and they are usually discharged at three P. M. and in many instances much sooner. Nine out often of the officers are incapable of instructing their men, being themselves without instruction; and if they were every way qualified to give instruction, the time which the law allows the men to be kept out is entirely insufficient.—Neither can it be expected that the adjutant general can be of much avail, since it extends to one or two days only in the year, and from the change of officers and men, they can advance but slowly in the knowlege of their duty, a proportion being every year new who have never been instructed; and hence he is obliged to repeat the same thing over and over again. At their company musters, the men could be best instructed in the rudiments of their duty; but as I have before observed, their officers are generally uninformed of their duty, and consequently cannot instruct them When they muster in battalion or regiment, various evolutions are then attempted to be performed, which ought to be required of disciplined troops only, and not of those who have never been taught how to stand, how to face to the right or left, how to wheel or how to march, and equally ignorant of the manual exercise. Neither is that subordination kept up upon those occasions, which is indispensible in forming men for military service Every man in out country who knows any thing at all of our military arrangements knows the foregoing statement to be true, and it is an undoubted fact, that after a continuance of it for thirty years, our militia are rather worse than better in regard to discipline. I therefore propose as an improvement upon our present plan, and without interfering in the least with our present organization, the following additional means of instruction.

Let a camp be formed in each brigade or division as may be most convenient. Let the militia within that brigade or division be classed, so that a regiment at least may be in each class. Let these at proper periods be subject to be ordered to march to the place laid off for their encampment. Let them be compelled to remain there for not less than two weeks, but one month would be more desirable. Let it be the duty of the adjutant general to attend these encampments, and instruct the officers and men in the duty of a soldier, and for this purpose let him be furnished with qualified assistants. Let the same rules and regulations as govern the troops of the United States, govern the encampment, to ensure obedience & order; and let it be the duty of every man to provide himself with every thing except arms. This plan I am aware may be objected to on account of the expense. This however, is by no means as large as at first view may be imagined. Suppose our militia to amount to 25,000, and one fourth of the whole are called out for traning annually, the number of rations would be 6,500; and suppose they are kept twenty days in camp; the ration need not consist of any thing more than meat, bread and salt, which I have no doubt can be contracted for at ten cents or less; the amount would be about 12,000 dollars; so far from this plan being expensive, I am of opinion it will, at least during the war, produce a saving to the state. By the formation of those encampments in the winter and spring of each year, the men will be in a state of readiness to march to any point threatened by the enemy, and it is only during that part of the year which would be most proper to turn out the men for training, that we need expect an enemy on our coast.—Hence two valuable purposes would be answered by this plan; first, the men would be better prepared to meet an enemy by the instruction they would have received; and second, a great expense would be saved to the state; for without some plan by which a respectable force should be instructed in their duty and kept in readiness, the enemy might land and have nothing to oppose him. If militia are suddenly called out to meet the enemy, who have received no other previous instruction than what is communicated by our present plan, it is to be feared, and indeed experience warrants the apprehension, that they would offer but a feeble resistance to a veteran enemy.—Besides, on the score of expense, I would ask how it is to be expected that we can get through a war without incurring any? if we succeed in defending ourselves and repelling the enemy from our shores, we must expect it will cost us some money. As well indeed might we expect to carry on government without expense, as to get through a war without cost. Our only calculation in my opinion ought to be how we can best defend ourselves and distress the enemy; and although in doing this we ought to have a due regard to economy, yet in my mind it would be a very ill-timed economy which would leave us without the necessary means of defence to save a few dollars.

If it be necessary to keep our troops in the field (and in the winter season I presume it will be proper) the plan I propose will answer the purpose, by having at least a regt. always in readiness; the expense of which when out for the purpose of training only, would not be one half what it would cost, if ordered upon actual duty; besides the advantage of having to the number of several regiments prepared by instruction for taking the field upon any emergency, and in a few years the whole body of our militia much improved in their knowlege of discipline.

D. B. MITCHELL

FROM THE AURORA.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES

We observe, by the public prints, that the spirit of manufacturing begins to pervade every section of the country—persons of all classes, and of all parties, no longer deem it disgraceful to appear in what has been called homespun, because that very homespun is already equal in fineness and appearance, and superior in durability, to any imported article of the same description. The practice, which we are happy to find has begun to prevail in many places, of publishing an account of the different kinds of manufactories established and the quantity produced, will, we doubt not, produce the most beneficial effects, as well to the manufacturer as to the public at large—because by this means, manufactories which are hardly heard of beyond their respective neighborhoods, will, by becoming more extensively known, receive more general encouragement. We are convinced that very many articles are manufactured in this country in imitation of English, and sold as such, without the least suspicion on the part of the purchaser.—This serves to confirm many in the idea that we are still dependent on Britain; these are, consequently, loud in their deprecation of restrictive measures against her, lest the supplies of these very articles which we ourselves manufacture, may be cut off—whilst such persons, were they aware of the real facts, and made sensible that their personal interests were secure, would join the country and the government in every measure necessary for distressing and humiliating the enemy: it is the duty of the public prints to bring about this result, so far as their information extends.

It is well known that manufactories of almost every article essential to our wants and comforts, have been for a length of time established in and about this city—the products of these manufactories have, beyond doubt, arrived to as great a degree of perfection as any of a similar nature in the U. S. and whilst some exceed, others bid fair to rival those of foreign countries. Amongst those which have become pre-eminent in their kinds, we notice with much pleasure the MANUFACTORY OF FLOOR CLOTHS, near the Centre Square in this city This manufactory, in common with the others, has had to contend with that fancied superiority which has been awarded to every thing British, and that absurd prejudice which has existed against every thing not British—and also with the mean and malignant efforts of jealously and envy.* It has, however, triumphed over every difficulty. Its proprietor, Mr. Macauley, (with the view of imparting to his floor cloths that degree of age and seasoning which were the only advantages the English manufacture had) has enlarged the building to treble its former dimensions, covering at present a space of about 160 by from 20 to 30 feet—which enables him to hang up, in vast sheets, a variety of cloths, each of which are sufficiently large to cover the floor of any room in Philadelphia, and what shews the great degree of perfection to which this art has arrived, *these floor cloths are all without seam*, and can be made to fit recesses of any shape or form—the coloring is of the most vivid and brilliant hues—the patterns are the most diversified and splendid—and the cloths of such consistence, texture, and firmness, (but with the proper degree of flexibility) as would seem to assure the purchaser that he need never be under the necessity of obtaining another for the same floor.

These things we are enabled to state from personal observation—we have seen specimens of floor cloth, manufactured in other places, but in no manner to compare with these in any of the requisites necessary either for the preservation of the coloring or the durability of the cloth, and quite inferior in the manufacture—such inferior cloths may have left an impression in the minds of persons who have seen no other kinds, unfavorable to American manufactured floor cloths generally—but we undertake to say, that as nothing was wanting to render this manufactory complete, except the *seasoning* of the work; so now that this inconvenience is removed by the erection of additional buildings to the manufactory, *the Floor Cloths manufactured by Mr. Macauley, are decidedly superior in every point of view, to the English*, or to any other that we have seen.

Mr. Macauley also manufactures carpeting from cotton and wool, agreeably to any pattern required, equal in appearance to that imported, and far superior in strength and durability.

* The manufactory was clandestinely entered a few months ago, and several of the largest pieces of floor cloth, which were in a state of preparation for finishing, were maliciously cut in different directions, by some sharp edged instrument, and rendered almost entirely useless. Notwithstanding the proprietor offered a large reward for the apprehension of the perpetrator, he has not yet been discovered.

A letter from Plattsburg to the editor states, that is is unquestionably true that "the arrest of general Hampton was ordered by the commander in chief"—that the letter adds "it is asserted among the officers of the army, that general Hampton had sent his RESIGNATION."

AURORA.

The old revolutionary term of TORIES has been superceded by one more significant—they are now known by the name of BLUE-LIGHTS—which has had its origin in the same country as the BLUE LAWS.—IB.

OFFICIAL LETTERS.

Copy of a letter from General M'Clure, of the New-York State troops, to the Secretary of War.

Head-Qarters, BUFFALO,
December 22d, 1813

SIR—I regret to be under the necessity of announcing to you the mortifying intelligence of the loss of Fort Niagara. On the morning of the 19th inst. about 4 o'clock, the enemy crossed the river at the Five-mile Meadows in great force, consisting of regulars and Indians, who made their way undiscovered to the garrison, which from the most correct information I can collect, was completely surprised—Our men were nearly all asleep in their tents; the enemy rushed in and commenced a most horrid slaughter. Such as escaped the fury of the first onset, retired to the old messhouse, where they kept up a destructive fire on the enemy, until a want of ammunition compelled them to surrender. Although our force was very inferior and comparitively small indeed, I am induced to think that the disaster is not attributable to any *want of troops*, but to *gross neglect* in the *commanding officer of the fort*, capt Leonard, in not preparing, being ready, and looking out for the expected attack.

I have not been able to ascertain correctly the number of killed and wounded. About twenty regulars have escaped out of the fort—some badly wounded. Lt. Peek, of the 24th regt. is killed, and it is said three others.

You will perceive, sir, by the enclosed general orders, that I apprehended an attack, and made the necessary arrangements to meet it, but have reason to believe, from information received by those who made their escape, that the commandant did not, in any respect, comply with those orders.

On the same morning a detachment of militia, under Major Bennet, stationed at Lewistown Heights, was attacked by a party of savages; but the major and his little corps, by making a desperate charge, effected their retreat, after being surrounded by several hundred, with the loss of six or eight, who doubtless were killed; among whom were two sons of capt. Jones, Indian interpreter. The villages of Youngstown, Lewiston, Manchester, and the Indian Tuscarora village, were reduced to ashes, and the inoffensive inhabitants who could not escape, were, without regard to age or sex, inhumanly butchered by savages headed by British officers *painted*. A British officer who is taken prisoner, avows that many small children were murdered by the Indians. Major Mallory, who was stationed at Schlosser, with about 40 Canadian volunteers, advanced to Lewistown Heights, & compelled the advanced guard of the enemy to fall back to the foot of the mountain. The major is a meritorious officer—he fought the enemy two days, and contended every inch of ground to the Tautawanty creek. In these actions Lt. Lowe, 23d regt. U. S. army, and 8 of the Canadian volunteers were killed. I had myself, three days previous to the attack on the Niagara, left it with a view of providing for the defence of this place, Black Rock, and the other villages on this frontier. I came here without troops, and have called out the militia of Gennessee, Niagara and Chatague counties *en massee*.

This place was then thought to be in most imminent danger, as well as the shipping, but I have no doubt is now perfectly secure. Volunteers are coming in in great numbers, they are, however, a species of troops that cannot be expected to continue in service for a long time. In a few days, one thousand detached militia, lately drafted, will be on.

I have the honor to be, &c

GEO: M'CLURE,
Brig. Gen. Command.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War.

Extract of a second letter from General M'Clure to the Secretary at War.

BATAVIA, December 25, 1813.

"It is a notorious fact that the night on which fort Niagara was captured, captain Leonard left the fort about 11 o'clock, P. M. I am assured that he has since given himself up to the enemy and that he and his family are now on the Canada side of the Strait."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Pensacola—communicated by General Flournoy to the Secretary at War.

PENSACOLA, Nov. 21, 1813.

"I write you at present because I do not where to address my father; I have therefore to request of you the favor to write to him, let him be where he may, and inform him that this port is at present blockaded by two ships, four brigs and three schooners, which have taken without discrimination or regard to either the United States, Spanish or French flag, one French privateer, two American and four Spanish schooners, within the last four and twenty hours; that they have informed the Governor of this place, that there orders are to interdict every species of intercourse between this port and any to the westward of it on our coast. That they, if he would permit, will send forthwith two regiments of black troops to defend the town against the Americans, who they understand are preparing to attempt the capture of it, *vi et armis*, and to act in concert with those Indians of the war party—*Apropos*: The Indians under the Big-Warrior have defeated the rebels in a general engagement; many of the latter have fled to, and are now in this place for refuge. They have however waylayed the road, between this and Mobile, and rendered the use of it very precarious. If my father should be with you yet, do not fail to give him the earlest notice of that fact. Should he be gone to Bayou Sara, write to New-Orleans and to that place, stating, that there encamped within two miles of this place one hundred and fifty Indians, who some believe are arrived for the purpose of acting in concert with the British, and the black and red allies. That upon no consideration he must attempt to bring the family here—that those vessels suffer no others to pass to or from hence to New-Orleans, and that it will be impossible to bring them to Pensacola."

FROM THE ENEMY.

Adjutant General's Office,

Head-quarters, Montreal, Dec. 12, 1813.

GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency, the Governor in Chief and commander of the forces, has to announce to the troops under his command, that he has received a communication from Major Gen. Wilkinson, commanding a division of the army of the United States of America, by order of his government, of which the following is an extract:

"The government of the U. States, adhering unalterably to the principle and purpose declared in the communication of Gen. Dearborn to you, on the subject of the twenty-three American soldiers, prisoners of war, sent to England to be tried as criminals; and the confinement of a like number of British soldiers, prisoners of war, selected to abide the fate of the former; in consequence of the step taken by the British Government, as now communicated, ordered forty-six British Officers in close confinement, and that they will not be discharged from their confinement until it shall be known that the forty-six American officers and non-commissioned officers in question are no longer confined."

It would be superfluous to use any argument to refute an assumption so extravagant, unjust, and unprecedented as to deny the right of a free nation to bring to legal trial, in a due course of law her own natural-born subjects taken in the actual commission of the most heinous offence that man can commit against his king, his country and his God—that of raising his parricidal arm against his allegiance to his countrymen, by leaguing with their enemies—a crime held in such abhorrence by every civilized nation in Europe, that summary death by the law martial is its avowed reward, and is inflicted with unrelenting severity by France, the ally of the U. States. This pretension must appear to every unprejudiced & upright mind as iniquitous and unjust, as is the retaliation which the government of the U. S. has adopted by placing in close confinement three and twenty British soldiers, as hostages for an equal number of infamous wretches, the unworthy offspring of G. Britain; who, when drawn from the ranks of the enemy, solicited to expiate their treason by turning their arms against their recent employers. These rebels have (with the contempt they merit) been consigned to the infamy and punishment that awaits them from the just laws of their offended country; while the government of the U. States does not blush to claim these outcast traitors as their own, an outrage on the custom of civilized war in the persons of honorable men, by placing them on a par with rebels and deserters.

No alternative remains to the commander of the forces, in the discharge of his duty to his king, his country, and his fellow soldiers, but to order all the American officers, prisoners of war, without exception of rank, to be immediately placed in close confinement, as hostages for the 46 British officers so confined, by the express command of the supreme authority in that country, until the number of 46 be completed, over and above those now in confinement.

His Excellency directs that this General Order, together with that issued on the 27th October, be read to the troops, that the British soldier may be sensible of the terms on which America has determined to wage this war; confident that he will meet them with proper spirit & indignation; for should he become the prisoner of a foe so regardless of those laws, which for ages have governed civilized nations in war, he would be doomed to a rigorous confinement, and that perhaps only preparatory to a more savage scene

(Sined) EDWARD BAYNES.
Adj. Gen. B. N. A

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

POST OFFICE PATRONAGE.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Penn said, he rose to submit a resolution, which he trusted would be generally acceptable; because it was intended, and he believed, calculated, to correct one of the most unwarrantable abuses that pervades and violates the principles of the federal constitution. I mean, said Mr. I. a resolution for enquiring into the expediency of so amending the laws now in force for the regulation of the General Post Office Establishment as shall render appointments under that establishment more conformable than they are at present to the provisions existing for other appointments under the government. It has always been an objection urged by many respectable individuals against the constitution of the United States, from the time of its adoption down to this moment, that the executive chief magistrate is entrenched behind too formidable a barrier of patronage and influence. Yet that officer can make hardly an appointment without submitting the nomination to an ordeal in the Senate; an ordeal well known to be of the most trying kind—for very recently it would occur to every body that, after being tested in the Senatorial crucible, some distinguished individuals not answering the assay, had been rejected as found wanting and thrown back upon the president. The war department cannot make an officer, from a major general to a cornet, without the intervention of the senate. Nor can the navy department. Within a few years an honorable member now in his place in the Senate, had, very meritoriously, introduced and carried into operation a provision for depriving the Secretary of the Navy of the privilege of appointing pursers at his will without the necessity of a senatorial superversion.

If, then, sir, said Mr. I. neither the President nor any one of the Executive Secretaries enjoys such a field of irresponsible patronage, I submit it to every man attached to the principles of the constitution, to consider whether the head of the general post office should be allowed, without control, without appeal, without question, to command the services of a band of agents consisting, unless I am incorrectly informed, of not less than *three thousand* individuals distributed throughout the territories of this extensive continent.—Tho' rotation in office is not a principle embodied in the constitution, yet it is well known to be held so sacred by many that certain eminent personages had deemed it becoming them to afford it all the illustration in their power, by consecrating it in practice and example—Now, sir, it is not the least alarming feature of the abuse I complain of, that the gentleman at this time presiding over the general post office establishment has remained at that post during a long period of years, I cannot say exactly how long, but I believe during nearly four several presidential terms of office; during all which period the number of his subalterns have been encreasing until they have reached three thousand persons, who, under another head of this department and another order of things, might be planted as the worst of emissaries for the worst of purposes, over the United States of America. I am not now prepared to say, and I desire it to be distinctly understood, that I do not mean to say, that this great trust has been abused in practice by the present post master general; though I cannot deny myself leave to remark, that if no abuses have taken place, it is a proof that that gentleman is a purer one than I ever knew, or heard or read of. This patronage extends not merely to the uncontrolled appointment of inferior deputies. He has moreover within his gift places which, in that particular unfortunately too seductive, that is, in point of emolument, are better worth having than any one of the honorable stations occupied by the secretaries immediately about the person, and in the cabinet of the executive. While, therefore, I disown any view to implicate the general post office in culpability at present, I cannot help apprehending that other masters and other times may come, when *honorable senators* or *other elavated men* may be diverted, perverted possibly, from their duties, by hopes allowed to be entertained that a post master may be prevailed on to translate them from their public places to others of less dignity but more emolument. It does appear to me that unless some remedy be applied to this evil, and that without delay, we are in danger of a new order of Jesuits, in this country, with an unlimited general at their head, to dictate his orders, and enforce them, under all the pains and penalties of removal from their deputations. All I require is, that the post office establishment should be put on the footing of all the other departments of the general government, that this should be done as soon as possible, and that an effectual remedy shoud be applied to this great and dangerous evil. With these views, and the object which he had avowed, Mr. I. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of revising the laws regulating the general post office establishment of the U. States, and of so amending them as to render them more conformable than they are at present to the principles of the constitution, as regards the appointments to office under that establishment.

AN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill which passed this house the other day, making an appropriation of a million and a half on account of the military establishment, was returned from the senate with an amendment appropriating a million of dollars towards the expenses of the naval department for 1814. This amendment passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Moore of Md. in the chair, where it was shortly debated, and was reported to the house; when,

On the question to concur in the amendment, a sharp, but we cannot say very pointed, debate arose. It commenced with Mr. Pitkin's objection to the appropriation, because the annual estimates were not before the House, and ended in a contest whether the federal or republican party were the greatest friends to an efficient navy. As we have not room for the debate, which was principally a repetition of what has been said by the newspapers on the latter point, we content ourselves with stating the speakers' names, as they succeeded each other, and the sides they occupied.

Mr. *Pitkin, of Con.* led the way, opposing the bill on the principle before stated. Mr. *Eppes of Va.* quoted usage and precedent in reply, aided by Mr. *M'Kim, of Md.* Mr. *Macon, of N. C.* expressed his regret at the dilemma in which he conceived the house to be placed by not having the usual estimates before them. The yeas and nays being called for, Mr. *Eppes* expressed his satisfaction at the call, because they would shew, he said, who was or who was not disposed to support our gallant navy. To this insinuation, Mr. *Sheffey, of Va.* Mr. *Webster, of N. H.* and Mr. *Pitkin, of Con* replied with some temper, as imputing hostility to the navy their opposition to the bill before them, which they declared to proceed entirely from their regard to the constitution, which, confiding to this house the purse-strings of the nation, required them rigidly to guard the accountability of public officers; they declared themselves zealous and *old* friends of the navy. Mr. *Culpepper of N. C.* explained his vote for the bill, because he did not feel at liberty to withhold support from those already engaged in the public service. Mr. *Alston, of N. Car.* Mr. *Wright, of Md.* and Mr. *Roberts, of Pa.* seemed to think Mr. *Eppes's* idea not so erroneous as the gentlemen above contended, inasmuch as those gentlemen had heretofore one and all voted against making loans and laying taxes, by which alone the navy could be supported, and it was not doubted but they would do so again; the less doubted, because it had been openly declared from that side of the house heretofore, that the only way to arrest the war, was by a combination to withhold supplies from and prevent loans to the government.

The question being at length taken by Yeas and Nays, the vote stood thus:

For the Senate's amendment	95
Against it	52

So it was concurred in.

Wednesday, January 5.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The following resolution was yesterday laid on the table by Mr. *Jackson of Virginia*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, each of which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of said Constitution:

1. Congress shall have power to lay a tax or duty not exceeding per centum ad valorem on articles exported from any state.

2. Congress shall have power to make roads in any state.

3. Congress shall have power to make canals in any state, with the consent of the state within which the same shall be made.

4. Congress shall have power to establish a national bank with branches thereof in any state.

Thursday, January 6.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL PROPOSED

Mr. Munfree of N. C. offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of empowering by law the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one Lieutenant General to command the armies of the U. States, with such powers and emoluments as may be deemed expedient.

[The following statement of public lands is extracted from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.]

It appears from public documents in this department, that the U. States, after deducting all that has been sold, and leaving a sufficiency to satisfy every lawful claim, will possess a national domain of at least four hundred million acres of land, embracing a variety of soil and climate, capable of furnishing all that is necessary for supplying the wants, and affording most of the luxuries of life to man, and which, if properly managed, will secure auxiliary aids to the government for ages yet to come.

This four hundred million of acres are situated as follows:

In the state of Ohio.

Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished	6,725,000
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished	5,575,000
Total number of acres of land in Ohio	12,300,000

In the Territory of Michigan.

Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished	5,100,000
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished	11,400,000
Total number of acres of land in Michigan	16,500,000

In the Indiana and Illinois south of parallel of latitude passing by the southern extremity of lake Michigan.

Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished	33,000,000
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished	23,200,000
Total number of acres in Indiana & Illinois	56,200,000

In the territory of lake Michigan & north of said parallel of latitude.

Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished	5,500,000
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished	54,500,000
Total number of acres west of Michigan	60,000,000

In the Mississippi territory.

Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished	5,900,000
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished	49,100,000
Total number of acres in the Mississippi territory	55,000,000
In the cession made by the French government the 30th of April, 1803, and including the territory of Missouri, the state of Louisiana, and the lands east of the river Mississippi and island of New-Orleans as far as the river Perdido, at least	200,000,000
Grand total number of acres	400,000,000

CONFECTIONER & DISTILLER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MR TERRASS, thankful for the encouragement received since he has recommenced business, has the honor of informing the citizens of Lexington, that he is now opening and will constanly keep the following articles—Wines, Coniac Brandy, Cherry Bounce, Holland Gin, Cordials assorted, best quality in bottles, imported sweet Meats, soft shell Almonds, best muscatell Raisins, Currants, Capers, Anchovies and Olives, best Oysters in their own liquor, best Spanish Segars, best imported Cheese, Boston Chocolate, No. 1—Constantly on hand a variety of the nicest Cakes for tea, plain or ornamented—parties executed in the newest and most fashionable style—webb and spun sugar works, such as caps for cakes, ornamented baskets for side tables, or pyramids for middle piece of any size required—jellies, ice creams, blanc mangers, &c—butter and water crackers by the keg or pound, hot rusks every evening.

Mr. T. having procured an extensive apparatus, will have the pleasure of presenting the citizens of Lexington with that elegant luxury, the ARTIFICIAL MINERAL WATERS upon the best improvements in the Atlantic states.

Merchants and others supplied by wholesale on the most liberal terms, at his shop in the yellow framed house on Main-street, nearly opposite the Insurance Office.

January 23, 1814. 4-3m

Brass Foundery.

I. & E. WOODRUFF, & Co.

CONTINUE the above business at their former stand, and by arrangements lately made, they are enabled to conduct it on a more extensive scale, and to execute every species of casting in Brass or Copper in the best manner and on short notice. A supply of CLOCK WORK, GUN MOUNTING, ANDIRONS, SHOVELS & TONGS, BELLS, &c always ready. Two or three apprentices, about 16 or 17 years of age, will be taken.

3-tf January 22, 1814.

John H. Morton & Co.

CONTINUE TO GIVE ONE DOLLAR PER BUSHEL FOR

WHEAT,

On delivery at their Steam Mill.

4-tf January 19th, 1814.

Take Notice,

THAT George Rose has got for sale one WAGON, TEAM and GEARS, and a young Stud Colt, three years old next spring, and a number of other young Horses; the whole is for sale on the 31st instant—all sums under ten dollars to paid in hand, and all other sums upon a credit of 12 months, by giving bond and approved security. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, four and an half miles from Lexington, near the HICKMAN road.

GEORGE ROSE.

January 23, 1814. 4-3t

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back'

LEXINGTON,
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1814.

THE NEGOCIATION.

The proposition for negociation, by the British, which has been so readily accepted by our government, has given rise to much speculation—as to the *conclusion* or *continuation of the war.* At this period of suspense and anxiety, it may not be uninteresting to make an impartial enquiry into this interesting concern.

The history of England for centuries past, as well as the evidence of our own times, prove her government to be proud, haughty, and domineering. The *political circumstances* of England make it necessary to her *consequence*, that her government should monopolize by plunder or otherwise, the wealth of other nations. *If she were to pursue an honest policy, it would reduce her to an inconsiderable power.*

If our idea of the character and circumstances of England be correct, it follows, that that government will continue the same system of plunder and monopoly, of robbing and massacre, which she has for so many years past, as the only mean by which she can maintain *her* "maritime rights"—and that she will never abandon this system, or suspend its operation, unless overpowered, or unless it be *holitic* to except particular cases.—Why the British should exempt the U. States from the operation of her system, it would be difficult to say. Our commercial importance, which England views with the utmost jealousy, upon peace, would resume its former character The contempt in which the royal family have always held these States since their independence, is said to be bounded neither by reason nor policy. These circumstances, joined to the naval character we have obtained during the war, which it is necessary for British greatness should be effaced—seem to form good reasons why they will not except from the operation of their maritime system, the U. States.

The late speech of the *Prince Regent* appears as decisive as to the course his government intends pursuing towards us, as a public document of its nature can be. Speaking of the United States, he says, "I am at all times ready to enter into discussions with that government for a conciliatory adjustment of the differences between the two countries, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, *not inconsistent* with the established maxims of public law, and with the *maritime rights of the British empire.*"

All know what the British considered as *their* "maritime rights,' previous to the war—that they consisted in *impressing our seamen and plundering our property*, where ever she chose to take either. These grievances are the principal causes of the war. To shew that the British ministry *still* maintain the same principles as to *British maritime rights*, we refer to the following quotation from the same speech. Speaking of the war between this country and that, the Prince Regent further observes, "*It is known to the world that this country was not the aggressor in this war.*" If impressment and plunder is not *aggression*, according to the Prince Regent, they must be *consistent* with the "maritime rights of his kingdom—which he asserts, will never be abandoned.

Upon every view of the subject we are inclined to think, that the only objects of the offer of negociation were, to *to throw us off our guard—to unnerve the energies of our government*—that they might profit This game the British frequently played during our revolution.

We are happy to learn, that this measure, so far from having the effect most probably intended, will operate differently—Congress are now taking *efficient* means to raise an efficient army.

Every mail from Washington, we have expected to hear something on the subject of Florida. But there still remains a dead silence concerning it. May it not be that a law has passed in conclave authorising the President to occupy it?

Or can it be possible that the mission of Don Onis, the British Spy has defeated this measure?—No, the western and southern members could not receive the pay of their constituents to guard their interests and remain silent, and see them thus *bartered* away—nor would Mr. Madison sanction such a *crooked* policy.

☞ The reader is referred to the general order of governor Prevost, in the preceding columns of this paper signed '*Edward Baynes.*' He will there find that the British have determined to *retaliate* upon *retaliation*. We have full confidence that our government will meet this new crisis in the spirit it calls for

General Williams, it is rumoured, has assumed the command of general Floyd's brigade—the latter officer being unable to take the field in consequence of the wound he lately received.

That section of *East Florida* north of the St. Johns, upon a conclusion of an armistice between the Royalists and Patriots, has been surrendered to the latter. It appears from every statement that the British are about to occupy East Florida *in propria persona.*

There is a bill before congress which proposes to raise the bounty of soldiers to $100 and the monthly pay to $10. It is likewise intended to give each private 300 acres of land, or upwards. This looks like congress were in *earnest* But why spend time in so much useless debate? The people have become tired of so many pretty *speeches* and fair *sayings*. The Kentuckians at least expect *their* representatives to *act.*

The Court Martial for the trial of Gen Hull met at the time appointed at Albany—there being but a few witnesses present, they adjourned until the 12th inst.

The British and Indians, it seems have completed their work of murder and devastation on the Niagara frontier—after which they recrossed to the Canadian shore.

☞ Those persons who wish to encourage the Sattin edition of Mr. Duval's most profoundly sublime letter, will leave their names at the Coffee-House, in Lexington, where subscribers will be received the whole of the ensuing week. To prevent monopoly, no person can take more than five copies.

CAPTAIN LEONARD.

The distressing scenes which have just been acted on the Niagara frontier, it seems are ascribable, in a great measure, to the perfidious treachery of Capt. *Leonard*, of the artillery, who was accidently left in command of fort Niagara. It appears from gen. M'Clure's communication to the War Department, that Leonard has actually gone with his family to the "camp of the enemy."

Leonard has been a long time in the American service, and has always been a notorious British advocate He is not the only person our government *pay* who *advocates* British domination, and *abuses* the very government that *hire* him.

The government should be extremely vigilant on this head at this perilous moment.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The importance, indeed the necessity, of a mail to run twice a week from this place to New-Orleans must be evident to every person who can appreciate the wealth of the western country, and who knows the close connection in commerce between this country and that city.

The propriety of such an arrangement, attended with so many advantages, I have thought would at some day or other, draw the attention of Mr. Granger. But I have lately been induced to think, he has forsaken the people of Kentucky—as the mail *now* runs twice a week to Nashville from New-Orleans, *without extending to Kentucky.*

I would like to know what sin the people of Kentucky have committed, that justifies this neglect of them? I would like also to know of our representatives in congress from this state, whether they give their sanction to this open abandonment of their constituents' interests! KENTUCKY.

NASHVILLE, January 10.

The mail from this to Orleans has commenced going twice a week; from this arrangement considerable convenience will be experienced. Could the mail to Kentucky be carried twice a week too the utility of the new arrangement would be proportionably obvious.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

It is with sincere regret we discover a licentious and factious spirit directing itself against the *Secretary of War.* It proceeds, we have reason to believe, wholly, from a detestable electioneering intrigue, which his enemies have deemed prudent to put in operation against him Every real American must view the authors and abettors of such baseness with the most profound contempt For no people with their eyes open, will ever suffer the public interest to be sacrificed at the shrine of faction and intrigue.

Certain false impressions which have lately been attempted on the public mind, with regard to the neglect &c. of the Secretary, are unequivocally refuted, in the article on that subject from the Intelligencer, in this day's Gazette.

We are among those who approved the appointment of general Armstrong as war minister; because we had confidence in his talents, experience, and republican virtues Until the general evidences a deficiency in these exalted qualities, we shall continue our confidence.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The number of officers filling our towns and cities and public houses at this period has excited some notice and no small degree of surprise. It has been asked, why at this moment of peril on the lines, so many public servants should be absent from their posts? Having made some enquiry on this head, we are enabled to answer, that on the abrupt and unexpected termination of the campaign during the month of November last, the Secretary of War, who was then at Albany, directed General Wilkinson *to consolidate all fragments of Regiments into entire Regiments for the winter, and to despatch all officers not necessary to the command of these, on the recruiting service.* Had this duty been neglected, an outcry would justly and generally have been raised against the government. As it is, they have done their duty, and it remains for the mal-contents to say by what means, other than those adopted, it could have been done

It has also been asked, why captain Leonard, whose conduct and character had been represented as doubtful should have been placed in command of Fort Niagara? To this question we are enabled to answer, that he was not placed there by the War Department:—that this Department removed him from the command of this very post some months past and put in his room major Armstead, of the 3d regt. of artillery, and that he was reinstated without the knowledge of the Department. When Gen Wilkinson left fort George, he directed Col. Scott (in case he also left it) to assign to the defence of fort Niagara, two companies of Artillery, *Leonard's* and Reid's. Leonard being the elder officer commanded of course.

It has been said that Gen. Harrison was left without the orders necessary to regulate his conduct during the last campaign.

Every step taken by General Harrison was in express conformity to the orders given by the War Department. A plan of campaign, indicating route and means and object was given to him, commencing with his preparations, and ending with his departure from Sackett's Harbor on a visit to his family—These facts will soon appear officially, when will also appear the reasons why answers to governor Shelby's letters (noticed in his late address to the Legislature of Kentucky) were not more promptly given. We understand that General Harrison's *powers* to call out militia and volunteers to an extent that should make his whole force *seven thousand men*, were *full* and *entire* Beyond this number, the government did not choose to go, and it has been seen that a much smaller one was competent to the object.

Not instructed by any general return made by general Harrison of the amount of the force collected and collecting from points less distant than Kentucky, at the date of Gov. Shelby's letters, or at the same time of their receipt, and not believing that the Department of War would be long left without such documents, a pause—a necessary pause—was made on the part of the President in directing the reply which should be given to the letters of the governor.

We have noticed these several subjects to prevent the progress of mistakes or misrepresentations in relation to them.

FROM BRITAIN.

The following highly important Message and Documents were on yesterday transmitted by the President of the U. States to both Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled.

I transmit for the information of Congress copies of a letter from the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary of State, with the answer of the latter.

In appreciating the accepted proposal of the government of Great Britain for instituting negociations for peace, Congress will not fail to keep in mind that vigorous preparations for carrying on the war can in no respect impede the progress to a favorable result, whilst a relaxation of such preparations, should the wishes of the United States for a speedy restoration of the blessings of peace be disappointed, would necessarily have the most injurious consequences JAMES MADISON.

January 6, 1814.

Lord Castlereagh to the Secretary of State.

Foreign Office, November 4, 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to enclose to you for the information of the President of the United States, copy of a note which his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg was directed to present to the Russian government, as soon as his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was informed that Plenipotentiaries had been nominated on the part of the American government for the purpose of negociating for peace with Great Britain under the mediation of his Imperial Majesty.

His Lordship having by the last Courier from the Imperial Head Quarters, acquainted me that the American Commissioners now at St. Petersburg have intimated, in reply to this overture, that they had no objection to a negociation at London, and were equally desirous, as the British government had declared itself to be, that this business should not be mixed with the affairs of the continent of Europe, but that their powers were limited to negociate under the mediation of Russia.

Under these circumstances, and in order to avoid an unnecessary continuance of the calamities of war, the Prince Regent commands me to transmit, by a flag of truce, to the American port nearest to the seat of government, the official note above mentioned, in order that the President, if he should feel disposed to enter upon a direct negociation for the restoration of peace between the two states, may give his directions accordingly.

In making this communication, I can assure you that the British government is willing to enter into discussion with the government of America for the conciliatory adjustment of the differences subsisting between the two states, with an earnest desire on their part to bring them to a favorable issue, upon principles of perfect reciprocity *not inconsistent* with the established maxims of public law, and with the *maritim rights of the British empire.*

The Admiral commanding the British squadron on the American station will be directed to give the necessary protection to any persons proceeding to Europe, on the part of the government of the United States, in furtherance of this overture; or should the American government have occasion to forward orders to their commissioners at St. Petersburg, to give the requisite facilities, by cartel or otherwise, to the transmission of the same

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

[ENCLOSURE ALLUDED TO ABOVE]

Translation of a note from Lord Cathcart, to the Count de Nesselrode, dated

Toplitz, 1st September, 1813.

The undersigned ambassador of his Britannic Majesty to the Emperor of all the Russias, desiring to avail himself of the first occasion to renew the subject respecting America, which was brought into discussion in a conference at the moment of departure from Reienenbach, has the honor to address this note to his Excellency the Count de Nesselrode

Although the Prince Regent, for reasons which have been already made known, has not found himself in a situation to accept the mediation of His Imperial Majesty for terminating the discussions with the U. States of America, His Royal Highness desires, nevertheless, to give effect to the beneficent wishes which His Imperial Majesty has expressed of seeing the war between Great Britain and America soon terminated, to the mutual satisfaction of the two governments

With this view His Royal Highness having learned that the Envoys Plenipotentiary of the United States for negociating a peace with G. Britain, under the mediation of His Imperial Majesty, have arrived in Russia, notwithstanding that he finds himself under the necessity of not accepting the interposition of any friendly power in the question which forms the principal object in dispute between the two states, he is nevertheless ready to nominate plenipotentiaries to treat directly with the American plenipotentiaries.

His Royal Highness sincerely wishes that the conferences of these plenipotentiaries may result in re-establishing, between the two nations, the blessing and the reciprocal advantages of peace.

If, through the good offices of His Imperial Majesty, this proposition should be accepted, the Prince Regent would prefer that the conferences should be held at London, on account of the facilities which it would give to the discussions.

But if this choice should meet with insuperable obstacles, His Royal Highness would consent to substitute Gottenburg as the place nearest to England.

The undersigned, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

The Secretary of State to Lord Castlereagh.

Department of State,
January 1814.

My Lord—I have had the honor to receive by a flag of truce your Lordship's letter of the 4th of Nov last, and a copy of a note which his Britannic Majesty's ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg presented to the Russian government on the first of September preceding.

By this communication it appears that his royal highness the Prince Regent rejected the mediation offered by his Imperial Majesty to promote peace between the United States and Great Britain, but proposed to treat directly with the United States at Gottenburg or London, and that he had requested the interposition of the good offices of the Emperor in favor of such an arrangement.

Having laid your Lordship's communication before the President, I am instructed to state, for the information of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the President has seen with regret this new obstacle to the commencement of a negociation for the accommodation of differences between the United States and Great Britain. As the Emperor of Russia was distinguished for his rectitude and impartiality, and was moreover engaged in a war, as an ally of England, whereby it was his interest to promote peace between the United States and Great Britain, the President could not doubt that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent would accept the mediation, which his Imperial Majesty had offered to them. It was the confidence with which the high character of the Emperor inspired the President, that induced him, disregarding considerations, which a more cautious policy might have suggested, to accept the overture with promptitude, and to send ministers to St. Petersburg, to take advantage of it. It would have been very satisfactory to the President, if his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had found it compatible with the views of Great Britain, to adopt a similar measure, as much delay might have been avoided, in accomplishing an object, which, it is admitted, is of high importance to both nations.

The course proposed as a substitute for negociations at St. Petersburg, under the auspices of the Emperor of Russia, could not, I must remark to your Lordship, have been required for the purpose of keeping the United States unconnected against Great Britain, with any affairs of the Continent. There was nothing in the proposed mediation tending to such a result. The terms of the overture indicated the contrary. In offering to bring the parties together, not as an umpire, but as a common friend, to discuss and settle their differences and respective claims, in a manner satisfactory to themselves, His Imperial Majesty shewed the interest which he took in the welfare of both parties.

Wherever the United States may treat, they will treat with the sincere desire they have repeatedly manifested, of terminating the present contest with Great Britain on conditions of reciprocity consistent with the rights of both parties, as sovereign and independent nations, and calculated not only to establish present harmony, but to provide, as far as possible, against future collisions which might interrupt it

Before giving an answer to the proposition communicated by your Lordship, to treat with the United States independently of the Russian Mediation, it would have been agreeable to the President to have heard from the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, sent to St Petersburg. The offer of a Mediation by one power, and the acceptance of it by another, forms a relation between them, the delicacy of which cannot but be felt. From the known character however of the Emperor, and the benevolent views with which his mediation was offered, the President cannot doubt that he will see with satisfaction a concurrence of the United States, in an alternative, which, under existing circumstances, affords the best prospect of obtaining speedily what was the object of his interposition. I am accordingly instructed to make known to your Lordship, for the information of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the President accedes to his proposition, and will take the measures depending on him for carrying it into effect at Gottenburg, with as little delay as possible; it being presumed that His Majesty the King of Sweden, as the friend of both parties, will readily acquiesce in the choice of a place for their pacific negociations, within his dominions.

The President is duly sensible of the attention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in giving the orders to the Admiral commanding the British squadron on this coast, which your Lordship has communicated

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

By this day's Mail.

Washington City, January 15.

It is reported, and we believe correctly, that the President of the United States yesterday nominated to the Senate Henry Clay, of Kentucky (now Speaker of the House of Representatives) and Jonathan Russell, of Rhode Island, as Commissioners jointly with Mr. Bayard and Mr. Adams (now at St. Petersburg) to conduct the negociations on behalf of the United States at Gottenburg; and also nominated Mr. Russell as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Sweden.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed, after a warm debate, and unusually late sitting, the bill to encourage the recruiting service, by encreased bounties, &c. We sincerely congratulate our readers on the determination at length evinced by the majority to adopt decisive measures, and on the zeal which they display in the prosecution of them. A spirit of unanimity now pervading the Republican ranks, will secure perfect harmony in the policy obviously enforced by the present aspect of our affairs.

Extract of a letter from a real Farmer in Maine.

"The Embargo is universally popular in Maine Farmers and Merchants unite equally to applaud it. There is no opposition, no gainsaying. The Boston tories whine for nothing; they can get no advocates here. The tax will be collected without difficulty"

From New-Haven, Jan. 5.

Two persons have been detected in Fort Trumbull, New-London, as Spies, (one of them dressed in woman's apparel) by a private in that fort. They had been on board the American squadron and in Fort Griswold. They were sent on board the frigate United States, Com. Decatur. The one in woman's clothes proves to be the second Lieut. of the Ramilies.

HIGH TREASON.

Last evening two persons were committed to jail in this town on the charge of high treason They were apprehended in Berwick, in pursuance of a warrant from the Hon. Judge Story, by Mr. Thaxter, Deputy Marshal, and conducted by him to this place. We understand the charge alledged against them is supplying the British ships off Cape Harbour with cattle.—*Boston Chron.*

DIED, on Wednesday evening last, after a long and painful illness, Mr. George Anderson, for many years a respectable merchant and useful citizen of this place.

——— on Friday last, at the residence of Mr J C. Breckenridge, in this neighborhood, Miss Caroline Smith, daughter of the President of Princeton College:

———"*Death! ere thou hast kill'd another*
"*Fair, and learn'd and good as she*
"*Time shall throw a dart at thee*"

——— on Friday night last, Mr. Thomas Holloway, of the firm of Holloway, Bain & Steel.

——— at New Orleans, whither he had lately gone for the benefit of his health, Col. John C. Bartlett, Quarter Master General in the U. S. Army.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Clark county, Ky. on the 8th inst. a MULATTO MAN SLAVE, by the name of TIM, twenty one years of age, about five feet ten inches high, and has a large scar on one of his thighs, (I think the right) occasioned by a burn. It is supposed that he rode off a sorrel mare, with a blaze face, about fourteen hands three inches high, with nearly all the hair trimed off her tail; branded on the near shoulder or buttock, thus: I S; he took away with him two broad-cloth coats, one a black that has been torn on the back and mended, the other a light grey—two ruffled shirts, two pair of pantaloons, one pair of country linen, the other a dimity, several country cloth waistcoats, and an old brown cloth surtout coat, lined with yellow flannel and paded blue cape. It is likely he may have obtained a pass or may attempt to pass as a free man and will aim for the state of Ohio, some of the Territories or Canada. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver him to me or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

EDWARD SHROPSHIRE.

January 22, 1814 4-tf

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Woodford county, near Versailles, a negro man named MAJOR, about twenty five years of age, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high—he has had a rupture and now wears a belt, he took with him a grey mare, a good deal rubbed with the gears, about 8 or 10 years of age; it is unnecessary to describe his clothing, as it is presumed he will change it—he left home on the 20th of October last. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state, or ten dollars with all reasonable expenses if taken in the state, for the delivery of said negro to me in Woodford county.

JACOB CREATH.

January 22, 1814 4-tf

The House

Adjoining Mr. Worsley's Printing Office, and occupied at present by Mr Robert S. Todd,

IS FOR SALE,

At 6, 12, and 18 months credit

JOHN HART.

Will be Sold

To the highest bidder on Tuesday next, the 25th inst. all the personal property of Wm Satterwhite, dec. consisting of

HORSES, HOGS, some excellent MILCH COWS,

And a variety of *HOUSE HOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,* of the best quality.

Also, will be hired out until next Christmas, several likely Negroes—*MEN & WOMEN.*

The terms of sale, twelve months credit for all sums above five dollars, giving bond with approved security. All those indebted to said estate, by bond, note or book account, or otherwise, are earnestly requested to come forward, settle up, and make payment without delay, as no indulgence can be given And those persons having any demands against said estate, are requested to call immediately, and have them adjusted, as I wish to close the administration as quick as possible The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, at the late dwelling of the deceased.

MANN SATTERWHITE, Adm'r.

January 19, 1814.

The Subscriber

HAVING COMMENCED THE

Tanning & Currying Business,

HAS a quantity of LEATHER on hand, which he will dispose of upon moderate terms. He wants two Boys as apprentices to the above business JOHN HULL.

Lexington, January 19, 1814 4-tf.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the plantation of Jonathan Robinson, jun in Woodford county, four miles from Versailles, on the road to Delany's ferry, one full blooded MERINO EWE, remarkably likely, with a Spanish brand on the right jaw—Any person who can give such information that she may be found by me or Mr John Scott, jr. of Lexington, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward and all reasonable expenses, from

JONATHAN ROBINSON,
Woodford county.

January 19, 1814. 4-tf

Jessamine County, K. January 17, 1814.

Mr. JESSE PIGMAN, Jr

Sir—I call on you to come forward and settle with me, agreeably to an article existing between us, bearing date the 16th of March, 1804, for the land you sold to me, which was deeded to you by your father Jesse Pigman, sen. lying in his pre-emption; as I am ready to pay the money on your making a title to me agreeably to said article. And I do hereby forewarn all and every person or persons from purchasing or taking a title for the above land, which lays in Jessamine County, K. near Mountpleasant Meeting-house, either from said Jesse Pigman, jr. or any other person, as I hold a receipt for part of the purchase money, &c.

LEWIS CRAIG, Sen.
of Mason County.

4-3t*

CLARKE CIRCUIT, Sept.—Sept. Term 813

Charles Morgan, *Complt.* against Geo. Stevenson & others, *Defts* } *In Chancery*

On motion of the complainant by his attorney, and it appearing that the defendants Bryant M'Donnald's heirs and David Dryden are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth and not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court. Therefore it is ordered, that unless the said defendants Bryant M'Donnald's heirs and David Dryden shall appear here on or before the first day of our next March term and answer the complainant's bill herein, that the same will be taken as confessed against them, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively

A copy. Test.

SAML. M. TAYLOR, c. c. c.

Fresh and Cheap Goods.

JAMES LEMON

Has just received and is now opening at his store on Mill street, an elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
QUEENS', GLASS &
TIN WARE,
BRANDY, RUM &
SPIRITS, *of every kind, by the barrel, gallon or quart.*

ALSO—a quantity of
SANDY LICK SALT,
PENITENTIARY NAILS, &c. &c.

Which he offers for sale unusually low for Cash.

☞ He has two rooms above his store, and a kitchen under his comping room—also, a house suitable for a small family, adjoining his dwelling, which he will let, for any number of months.

Lexington, November 1, 1813. 44

HAT-MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber having become solely interested in the HATTING BUSINESS, will carry it on as usual at the former stand. He thanks his friends and the public for their encouragement, and assures them his exertions will be used to the utmost for their satisfaction.

SAMUEL P. COCK

Lexington, Dec 6, 1813. 49

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's

Boots & Shoes,

made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

Ladies Shoes,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45--tf

Pork and Beef wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase about 400 large corn-fed fat HOGS and 200 stal fed BEEVES.—He will commence taking in the Hogs about ten days before Christmas. They must be neatly slaughtered and cleaned, and perfectly cool before put into the wagons to bring to market. He will give the highest price in Cash. He will begin to take in the Beeves about the 1st of January next. They will be received on foot, and $4 for 100 lbs. given for the nett beef.

JAMES MORRISON, N. A. K.

Lexington. Nov. 13, 1813. 46-tf

Attention.

ALL Officers now on the recruiting service attached to the 28th Regt. U. S Infantry, will march what recruits they may have to the general rendezvous at Lexington, Ky. and hold themselves in readiness to join their regiment, now in winter quarters at Detroit.

THOS. DEYE OWINGS,
Col. 28th Regt. U. S Infantry.

Lexington, Nov. 24, 1813. 48-tf

FOR SALE,

110 *Acres of first rate Land,*

Four miles and a half from Lexington. For particulars enquire of

JAMES DEVERS.

Lexington, Dec 13, 1813 50-tf.

To Journeymen

CABINET-MAKERS.

WANTED immediately, three or four Journeymen, to whom the highest wages, in Cash, will be given, and constant employment. None need apply but those that are good workmen.

JAMES MEGOWAN.

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1813 47-tf.

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49—tf

Kentucky Farmers'

ALMANAC,

For the year 1814,

Just Published and for sale at this Office.

THE highest price IN CASH will be given fo

FLAX SEED,

delivered at our shop in Lexington, next door to Oliver Keene's.

Downing & Grant.

N. B. We have a quantity of LINSEED OIL for sale.

D. & G.

July 12, 1813. 28-tf

REMOVAL.

J. P. SCHATZEL has removed from his late stand to the third house above the Insurance Company, on Main Street, nearly opposite the Post Office, where he has still on hand and offers for sale, wholesale, a pretty general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE &c.
N. ORLEANS SUGAR, by the hhd. or bbl.
SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, by the bbl.
8 CEEROONS SPANISH INDIGO,
10,000 wt. ROLL BRIMSTONE,
PEPPER, PIMENTO, GINGER,
MADDER, ALLUM, COPPERAS
GUN POWDER, IMPERIAL &
YOUNG HYSON TEA,
MADEIRA WINE.

33- *Lexington, Aug.* 16, 1813.

Vaucluse Academy.

I PURPOSE resuming my school on the first monday in Nov.—Students from a distance can be accommodated with board in the neighborhood, and at my house. The English, Latin and Greek languages, with science in its different departments, will be taught as the progress of the students may require. Should I meet with sufficient encouragement, a set of Maps ond Globes, will be procured, to facilitate the study of Geography, and Astronomy.

J. MOORE.

Vaucluse, two miles from Lexington,
October, 9th, 1813. 41—tf.

SLATE IRON WORKS.

THE FURNACE is now in full blast, making from three to four tons a day.

Orders forwarded shall be executed with neatness and dispatch, patterns forwarded to my Iron Store in Lexington, will meet a ready conveyance to the Works.

MARIA FORGE

Is also now at work—all the fires are well manned and making Iron of a superior quality.

SLATE FORGE

Is also in high operation, and making a ton per day.

A constant supply of Iron will be kept at my store in Lexington of a quality not inferior to any made in the United States, and will be warranted as such by

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.

Lexington, 10th Dec. 1813.

TO RENT,

A comfortable Brick House,

On Main street—enquire of

J. L. DOWNING.

Jan. 10, 1814 2-tf

DR. PINDELL takes the liberty of informing the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has recommenced the practice of PHYSIC, SURGERY, MIDWIFERY, &c. and may be consulted, at all times, at his Shop, situated on Main Street, next door to Mr Whitney's, and nearly opposite Mr. Postlethwait's Tavern.

33- August 14, 1813.

Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.

19-tf May 10, 1813

TOBACCO.

R. H. MACNAIR wishes to purchase a quantity of Inspected Crop TOBACCO, if application be made in a short time.

1—3t. January 1, 1814.

Boarding.

PETER I. ROBERT, will keep boarders in the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert M'Gowan, on Main street, between the stores of Humphreys and Morton, and Thomas D. Owings.

Lexington, September 13, 1813.

RICHARD MARSH

RESPECFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the upper part of the Theatre, where he continues to *make* and *repair* Umbrellas as usual.

October 22, 1813. 43—tf

J. H. & L. HAWKINS

Have just received from Philadelphia a large assortment of

GOODS.

They were well laid in at cash prices, and will be sold low for cash.

They have for sale about $5000 worth goods by the Piece or Package.

Best COTTON, *by the bale.*
COFFEE. *by the barrel.*
TEAS, *by the box.*

A general assortment of GROCERIES

They give Cash for Feathers and Linsey.

In addition to our present stock of goods, have just received an elegant assortment of Loventine Silks and Sattens, of all colours, for Lady's Pelieces and Dresses.

November 8, 1813. 45

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH
GIVEN FOR

Water-rotted Hemp,

Delivered at John Hart's rope-walk.

R. MEGOWAN & Co.

Lexington, Dec. 6 1813. 49

THE TAILORING BUSINESS

IS carried on by the subscriber on Main street, next door to Holloway, Bain & Steel's Hat Manufactory----where every attention will be given to those who may favour me with their work. JAMES DEVERS.

December 6 1813. 49-tf.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Oct. last, living in Jefferson county, (Ky.) a Negro Man, named

STEPHEN,

Formerly belonged to James Beaty, near Lexington—he is 23 years old and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made and tolerable black, and can write his own pass. I expect he is secreted about or near Lexington—Any person taking up said negro and putting him in any jail in this state and giving me information by post or otherwise, so that I can get him, shall receive the above reward, or thirty dollars if taken up in the like manner out of this state.

DAVID JEWELL.

December 21, 1813. 52-*3tf

New Printing Establishment.

H. C. SLEIGHT

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the business of BOOK and JOB PRINTING in Mr E. Yeiser's three story brick building, on the corner of Main and Main Cross streets, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line on the most reasonable terms, with neatness, accuracy and dispatch. His printing materials are new, and having served a regular apprenticeship in the city of New-York, he flatters himself that the public will bestow a portion of their patronage on him, and assures them that he will not be unthankful for their favors.

N. B. One or two Apprentices wanted immediately to the above business, to whom liberal encouragement will be given. H C S

Those subscribers to the American Statesman who have not received the last number of that paper, are requested to apply as above.

To Printers.

The subscricer wishes to sell a complete Printing-Office for a COUNTRY NEWSPAPER, (with the exception of a Press.) The materials are nearly new. Payments made easy. Apply to H. C. SLEIGHT.

Lexington, Dec. 6, 1813. 49-tf

THE highest price in CASH will be given for

Clean Linen or Cotton Rags

Delivered to me in Lexington, at the corner of Main-Cross street, opposite to Mr. Patterson Bain's hatter's shop.

JAMES DEVERS.

Lexington, January 4, 1814. 2

WILLIAM ROSS'S

Boot, Shoe & Grocery Store.

Next door to Mr. John Keiser's and nearly opposite the Market house,

WHERE he has just received from Philadelphia, a large and elegant assortment of *Boots, Shoes & Groceries*, to wit:—

Fairtop and backstrap Boots
Cossack do.
Three quarters do.
Men's fine leather lined Shoes
Men's buff shoes
Men's shoes with straps for buckles
Men's fine leather and morocco pumps
Men's coarse shoes
Boys fine and coarse shoes
Ladies London dress kid & morocco shoes
Ladies high heeled shoes
Do. welted shoes
Do. with warns heel ball
Ladies morocco shoes with straps
Ladies plain morocco slippers of different colors
Ladies morocco cork soal shoes
Ladies leather ties & slippers
Children's morocco & leather shoes
Children's morocco hats
Morocco skins of different colors
White welting skins
Alligator and Hog's skins for saddlers
Boot tassels and shoe strings
Boot cord and shoe binding
Boot webbing for boot straps
Black ball of the best quality
Calf skins
Spanish soal leather
Russia bristles and hair brooms
Scrubbing and shoe brushes.

GROCERIES.

Madeira, Port, Claret and Sherry WINES
Fourth proof Jamaica spirits
Fourth proof French brandy
Fourth proof Holland gin
Old whiskey
Porter in botles
Lemon and lime juice
Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson and Hyson skin Teas
Coffee, Chocolate and Rice
Loaf lump and Muscovado sugars
Liquorice ball and candied sugar
Molasses
Sweet oil
Coffee mills.
Oysters
Mustard
Dried currants
Nutmegs, mace, cinnamon and cloves
Allspice, ginger and pepper
Madder, copperas, digo and allum
Spanish and common segars, best quality
Chewing & smoking tobacco
Soft shell almonds
Box raisins & prunes
Salmon, shad, mackarel and codfish
Scotch and pickled herrings
Cotton, skates and marbles
Domuth, Scotch, Lancaster and Rappee Snuff, No. 1.
Patent Lamps
Glass and Tin Ware, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low for CASH in hand.

Lexington, October 4, 1813. 43-tf

The Subscriber

HAVING returned from Philadelphia will continue his OIL MILL, and wishes to supply his old customers.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH
GIVEN FOR
FLAX OR HEMP SEED.

JOHN BOBB

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1813. 37-tf.

THE Subscriber having purchased the establishment of Wm. N. Lane, & Co. formerly J. & D. Maccoun, also the stock of Geo. Trotter, sen. will sell by wholesale and retail upon advantageous terms. Retail Merchants from the adjacent towns will find it to their interest to call on him, goods of all descriptions being much higher in Philadelphia than they can be sold for here.

He offers the property he now occupies, at 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18 months, approved negotiable paper—either altogether, or in lots of 33 feet each, as may suit the purchaser.

T. H. PINDELL.

Lexington, Dec. 27, 1813. 52-tf

WHEREAS, a Partnership was formed between Willian Essex and Robert Adrain, for the purpose of establishing a Book Store in Lexington, which partnership has been dissolved on terms settled by abitrators appointed by the parties.

This, therefore, is to give notice to all persons who may have sold said establishment any Goods, that they will please render their accounts to William Essex, who, under the authority aforesaid, receives the stock and settles the business relative thereto.

WILLIAM ESSEX.

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1813. 47-f.

Ellis & Trotter,

Have just received, and are now opening in their new Brick House, two doors above Sam'l. & Geo. Trotter,

A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS.

Which they will sell low for CASH, either by wholesale or retail.

They have just received a quantity of COPPER.

31.'-12tf. Lexington, Oct. 1, 1813.

Auction.

A FARMER who has turned townsman, for that reason, will offer for sale on the next circuit court day at the court house in Lexington, A LIKELY STRONG NEGRO MAN, well acquainted with the business of a farm—and an excellent AXE-MAN, who is hereby warranted to be healthy.

Also, a WOOD WAGON and two good DRAUGHT HORSES. Endorsed negotiable paper, payable one half in six, the other in twelve months, will be received in payment.—Any person wishing to make a private purchase are requested by the owner of the above property, to call on

JOS. BOSWELL.

November 22, 1813. 47

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton,

Have just received a large Assortment of

GOODS,

In addition to their former stock; which will be disposed of on reasonsble terms for Cash.

ALSO ON HAND

A large quantity of SAIL DUCK & SEINE TWINE.

Nov. 15, 1813. 46

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from me out of the lot at the Steam Mill, Lexington, on the night of the 24th of December last, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, 6 years old next spring, a little white on one hind foot, black main and tail, the tail thick and heavy, and branded on the near shoulder J. M. I will give eight dollars reward for my horse, and I will give twelve dollars more for securing the thief, so that he may get punished according to law.

JACOB MACCONATHY.

January 17th, 1814. 3-3t.

HEMP.

John W. Hunt

WILL give Four Dollars in CASH, for good merchantable Hemp, at his Hemp-house on Limestone street.

Dec. 27, 1813.

For Sale, otherwise to Rent.

A TRACT OF 180 *ACRES FIRST RATE LAND*, in Fayette county, one half in hand and the other half 12 months—negotiable in any bank in Kentucky. If not sold in a few weeks, it will be to rent. The farm is sufficiently large for 4 strong work hands—32 acres are sown in wheat, the buildings are substantial, orchards, &c. *Enquire of the Printer.*

Dec. 18, 1813. 2-3t

Thomas & John Hanly

HAVE received a large quantity of Philadelphia LEATHER of every description, which, being carefully selected, and purchased for Cash, they are enabled to dispose of on moderate terms. They also keep a supply of the above leather, with a quantity of their own manufacture, at their Tan Yard in Jessamine county, where the highest price, in Cash, is paid for Hides and Skins.

Lexington, Nov. 13, 1813. 46

For Sale

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

In the Indiana territory—nearly opposite Louisville—about

589 Acres,

No. 29. For particulars and terms apply to Doctor John Todd, of Lexington.

SAM'L. B. TODD.

Nov. 23, 1813. 46.

LEXINGTON PORTER & FINE ALE

Brewery.

JOHN COLEMAN intends to commence Brewing this week, and will shortly have ready for delivery FINE DRAUGHT ALE, in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, which on trial, he hopes will please. It is his intention as soon as his Porter and Ale are in proper order, to have an extensive and regular supply of each in bottle.

FRESH GRAINS

Will be constantly on sale during the Brewing season at four pence half penny per bushel. The advantage of using Brewer's Grains as food for cattle in general, and more particularly for milch cows, is so well known as to render comment unnecessary.

YEAST

Will be daily on delivery for domestic use & for the distillery. The scientific and experienced distiller is so well acquainted with its preeminent superiority over every other species of ferment that any remark on the subject would be superfluous.

Lexington, January 10. 1814 2—tf

Cotton Yarns

OF all kinds are now sold at the Factory of *JOHN JONES.*

Water street, Lexington, Jan. 10, 1813—2-3t.*

THE regulations of the General Post-Office, require that one quarter's postage on newspapers, shall always be paid in advance, previous to their delivery, and that no credit shall be given for letter postage—As a violation of these rules, would subject the postmaster to many errors and much inconvenience; the public are informed that these rules will be duly observed at the post-office of this town.

JOHN FOWLER, P. M.

Lexington, January 17, 1814. 3-tf.

TOBACCO.

A CONSTANT supply of the first rate crop TOBACCO, wanted for the New-York MANUFACTORIES, for which the highest price in Cash will be given by

J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington, January 17, 1814. 3-tf.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living at the lower ferry near Nashville, a Negro Man of yellow complexion, named JERRY, near thirty years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, carries his head down when walking alone and is somewhat stoop shouldered, one of his upper fore-teeth out—he had a considerable quantity of cloathing, among which was a new blanket great coat, made out of a 3 ½ point blanket. He will, in all probability, pass for a freeman—he has no pass unless he obtained it fraudulently; he has about eighty dollars in cash it is expected. I am informed he has a pistol about him, and may probably have other weapons I suppose he rode away an aged sorrel horse, between 14 and 15 hands high, in only ordinary order; it is quite probable he may have changed the horse for a better one. I think he will attempt to reach the state of Ohio. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and confine him in any jail and give me notice thereof, if taken out of the state, or twenty dollars if taken in it, and all reasonable expenses paid if brought home—I lately purchased the above slave from Alexander M'Dowell, who had often sent him with a cart to Kentucky for paper, and at those times I am told he was in the habit of passing himself as a freeman. Mr. M'Dowell bought him of Joseph Johns—the said slave may pass himself by the name of Jerry Johns.

OLIVER JOHNSTON.

Nashville, Jan. 3, 1814 3

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM Lexington Court-house yard, on the 24th of December last, a SORREL MARE, (since returned) with a bridle and saddle of the following description, viz: The saddle a little worn, inlayed with a Leopard-skin on the front part of the skirts, with a silver head and cantle—The head has 3 bosses; the cantle with a small band of silver over the centre; the stirrups thin, with the saddle wire plated; it had also, a bear-skin housing If stolen, the housing, stirrups, may be taken off to disfigure it. The bridle was more worn than the saddle, with a common plated snaffle bit. Any person bringing the above discribed saddle, or saddle and bridle, to me, or giving me such information that I get them again, shall be amply rewarded by

JOSEPH SMITH.

Near Bryan's Station.

January, 9, 1814. 2-4t

Notice.

ALL those who gave their bonds to the administrators of the estate of Frederick Brimberger, dec'd. can discharge them when due, by applying at the Lexington Steam Mill. The bonds are due on the 7th and 8th of January, 1814—if they are punctually paid no interest can be demanded.

JACOB M'CONATHY, *Adm'r.*

December 20, 1813. 51-6t.

Hoist the Curtains & come down.

I've call'd aloud and call again,
Shall all my cries be heard in vain?
I call for naught but what is due,
Will not your sailing vessel move?
Here's a port you may enter in,
To pay the tribute of a friend;
Come cast your fleeting anchor down
Where late the voice of friendship sound.
Long standing debts, I look afar,
Come home along with the new year;
Methinks the time is now at hand
When I in justice should demand;
The hollidays are past and gone
And many bowls have floated round,
When I, poor soul, did go unseen;
Because my garment was so mean.
I've often gave the Irish hint
But now I'm coming to the point;
I've patch'd those tatter'd garments over,
The cloth is thin, 'twill bear no more.
Accompts are ready to give up,
And nothing short of justice stop;
Go, ye officers, speed your way,
Go tell the debtor think of me.
I have no joys in children's cries,
Nor in fond mother's weeping eyes;
But rather would their joys increase
Like laden ships just from the east.
Spare the widow and fatherless
Go help the needy in distress;
Now I am ready—up I stand
To take the feeble by the hand.
One thing is right I'm very sure,
Dark is the night when day's no more;
It is to me unwelcome news,
O! debtors will you still refuse?

W Z. ORIAN.

Lexington, January 3, 1814. 2

GEORGE GEIB'S

Music Store and Seminary,

Removed from next door to Postlethwait's, to the corner of Short-street and Poplar-Row

WHERE he has for sale, at the Philadelphia prices, elegant and plain Patent PIANO FORTES, warranted equal in tone and workmanship to any imported from Europe, or manufactured in America.

BASSOONS, FLUTES,
VIOLINS, FLAGELETS, &c.
CLARINETS.

Piano Forte Music, composed by Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart, Pleyel, Cramer, Dussek, Steibelt, &c. consisting of Concertos, Sonatas, Airs with variations, Waltzes, Marches, Cotillions, the most fashionable Songs, easy Lessons and instruction Books for all instruments of music.

Piano Forte Wire, Fiddle Strings, and every other article in the music line.

In addition to his former stock, he has just received a number of very superior Violins & Bows,

A GREAT BASS BAND DRUM,
TRIANGLES,
BUGLES,
TRUMPETS,
TAMBARINES,
FLAGELETS,
STRINGS, &c. &c.

And all other kinds of military instruments.

A very great assortment of Flutes, and the best Songs of Moore, Stevenson and other celebrated authors' compositions, Duetts, Marches, Waltzes, &c &c.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging.

Lexington, January 17, 1814. 3-3m.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of Bradford & Vigus is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by the concern will be paid by J. Vigus, who is authorised to receive all monies due the said firm.

DANIEL BRADFORD,
JABEZ VIGUS.

Lexington, January 10, 1813.

The business will still be continued at the old stand, on Cheapside, by the subscriber, who has on hand a valuable assortment of *MERCHANDIZE.*

3 JABEZ VIGUS.

Tanner's Oil.

A FEW BARRELS TANNER'S OIL,
OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

For sale—Application to

THOMAS HANLEY.

Lexington, January 3, 1814. 1-4t

LEVI L. TODD,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bourbon and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.

Sept. 6, 1813. 36-tf

Brush Manufactory.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of Brushes at his Factory, on Main-street, a few doors above Postlethwait's tavern; and informs the merchants and the public, that they may be supplied with Brushes of every description, lower than can be imported, and of equal if not superior quality.

He flatters himself that as all domestic manufactories have a claim to preference, that this establishment will meet with encouragement.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.

☞ The Farmers of Kentucky will render a public service by directing their servants to save the *Bristles* from every Hog—for which the highest price in Cash will be given. Their being scalded does not injure them.

Lexington, Dec. 13, 1813. 51 6t.

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price in cash, for Tallow, Hog,s Lard, and all kinds of Soap Grease.—Also will purchase any quantity of good clean Ashes; for which, I will give nine pence per bushel, and take them away from their houses in any part of Lexington, or within six miles of said town. Persons wishing to sell or contract for any of the above articles, will please to call at my house on Main-street, nearly opposite the Insurance Bank, where I keep a constant supply of Soap and Candles, to sell by wholesale and retail.

JOHN BRIDGIS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1813. 47-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE indebted to *Lowry & Shaw*, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment—those excepted having running accounts under special agreement. The business will continue to be conducted under the firm of

LOWRY & SHAW.

June 29, 1813. 26-tf

Dr. John Todd,

HAVING returned to Lexington, offers his services as a Practitioner of MEDICINE and SURGERY.